

to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except military supplies, as mentioned in this section.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed, in such manner and under such regulations as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority or the territory of judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and also, in the examination and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twentieth section of this Act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law: *Provided*, That no person apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest, and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit, and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That for the sole purpose of carrying this Act into effect, all that part of the Indian country west of the Mississippi river, that is bounded north by the north line of lands assigned to the Osage tribe of Indians, produced east to the State of Missouri; west, by the Mexican possessions; south, by Red river; and east, by the west line of the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri, shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the Territory of Arkansas; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the residue of the Indian country west of said Mississippi river shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the judicial district of Missouri; and for the purpose aforesaid, the several portions of Indian country east of the said Mississippi river, shall be, and are hereby, severally annexed to the Territory in which they are situated.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishments of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided*, That the same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this Act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories, which offenders may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties which shall accrue under this Act, shall be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any State or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found,) the one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this Act, it shall be lawful for the person prosecuting on behalf of the United States to proceed against such goods or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the following Acts and parts of Acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely: An Act to make provisions relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of Government, approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixteen; An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two; An Act supplementary to the Act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen; An Act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen; the first and second sections of the Act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; An Act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen; An Act supplementing to the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved Feb. twenty-four, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the eighth section of the Act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the second section of the Act to continue in force for further time the Act entitled "An Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; An Act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of "An Act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-four, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the second section of the "Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; and an Act to authorize the appointment of an agent for the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-three: *Provided*, however, That such repeal shall not deprive any Act or parts of Acts repealed by the Act or sections herein described.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That, until a Boundary shall be established, the two agents of the Indian Department, as provided in the Act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved, shall execute the duties of the Indian Department, which as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent

for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country, or for such tribes, as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis, over such district or tribes as may be assigned to such acting superintendent, shall cease: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 57.]

AN ACT to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duties of the Governor of the Territories of Florida and Arkansas, as Superintendents of Indian Affairs, shall hereafter cease, and the duties of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, shall cease from and after the establishment of a new Territory embracing the country west of Lake Michigan, should such a Territory be established. And while the Governor of the said Territory of Michigan continues to act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he shall receive therefrom the annual sum of one thousand dollars, in full of all allowances, emoluments, or compensation for services, in said capacity.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Superintendency of Indian Affairs for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the Mississippi river, the Superintendent of which shall reside at St. Louis, and shall annually receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Superintendents of Indian Affairs shall, within their several Superintendencies, exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the Government in the Indian Department, under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States; and may suspend such officers and persons from their office or employments, for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of War.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following Indian agents shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and who shall give bond, with two more securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same, and shall each receive the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars.

Two agents for the Western Territory.

An agent for the Chickasaws.

An agent for the Eastern Cherokees.

An agent for the Florida Indians.

An agent for the Indians in the State of Indiana.

An agent at Chicago.

An agent at Rock Island.

An agent at Prairie du Chien.

An agent for Michilimackinac and the Sault Sainte Marie.

An agent for the Saint Peter's.

An agent for the Upper Missouri.

And the following agencies shall be discontinued at the periods herein mentioned, that is to say:

The Florida agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Cherokee agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Indiana agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

The Chicago agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Rock Island agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

And all other agencies, not provided in this Act, from and after the passing thereof: *Provided*, That the limitation of the said agencies shall not be construed to prevent the President of the United States from discontinuing the same at an earlier period. And the President shall do, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same from the place or tribe, as the public service may require. And every Indian agent shall reside and keep his agency within or near the territory of the tribe for which he may be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission. And it shall be competent for the President to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a competent number of sub-agents shall be appointed by the President, with an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars each, to be employed and to reside wherever the President may direct, and who shall give bonds, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same. But no sub-agent shall be appointed who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the re-appointment of persons now in office, until the expiration of their present term of service; but the commissioners of all Indian agents and sub-agents, now in office shall expire on the fourth day of March next, unless sooner terminated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the limits of each agency and sub-agency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribe or by geographical boundaries. And it shall be the general duty of Indian agents and sub-agents to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians within their respective agencies, agreeably to law, to obey all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and to carry into effect such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may, from time to time, require additional security, and in larger amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, on account of the Indian Department.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That an interpreter shall be allowed to each agency, who shall receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That where there are different tribes in the same agency, speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for each of the said tribes. Interpreters shall be nominated by the proper agents, to the War Department for approval, and may be suspended, by the agent, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the War Department for final action; and blacksmiths shall, in like manner, be employed wherever required by treaty stipulations, and such blacksmith shall receive an annual compensation of not less than four hundred and eighty dollars, nor more than six hundred dollars.

And in all cases of the appointments of interpreters or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the execution of the duties. And where any of the tribes are, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation prescribed by this Act shall be in full of all emoluments whatsoever: *Provided*, however, That, where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for offices and office contingencies: *And provided*, also, That where persons are re-

quired, in the performance of the duties under this Act, to travel from one place to another, their actual expenses, or a reasonable sum in lieu thereof, may be allowed of them: *And provided*, also, That no allowance shall be made to any person for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of Government to settle his accounts, unless thereto required by the Secretary of War: *And provided*, also, That no person shall hold more than one office at the same time under this Act, nor shall any agent, subagent, interpreter, or person employed under this Act, receive his salary while absent from his agency or employment without leave of the superintendent or Secretary of War, provided such absence shall at no time exceed sixty days.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the payment of all annuities or other sums stipulated by treaty to be made to any Indian tribe, shall be made to the chiefs of such tribe, or to such person as said tribe shall appoint; or if any tribe shall appropriate their annuity to the purpose of education, or to any other specific use, then to such person or persons as such tribe shall designate.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at the request of any Indian tribe to which any annuity shall be payable in money, to cause the same to be paid in goods, purchased as provided in the next section of this Act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all merchandise required by any Indian treaty for the Indians, payable after making of such treaty, shall be purchased under the direction of the Secretary at War, upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given; and all merchandise required at the making of any Indian treaty, shall be purchased under the order of the commissioners, by such person as they shall appoint, or by such persons as shall be designated by the President for that purpose. And all other purchases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods, shall be made by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose. And the superintendent, agent, or subagent, together with such military officer as the President may direct, shall be present, and certify to the delivery of all goods and money required to be paid or delivered to the Indians. And the duties required by any section of this Act, of military officers, shall be performed without any other compensation than their actual travelling expenses; and all persons whatsoever, charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts annually, at the War Department, on the first day of October; and copies of the same shall be laid, annually, before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session, by the proper accounting officers, together with a list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects, had been delivered within said year, for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which it was intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this Act; and also, a list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this Act, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no person employed in the Indian Department shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for and on account of the United States; and any person offending herein shall forfeit the sum of five thousand dollars; and, upon satisfactory information of such offence being laid before the President of the United States, it shall become his duty to remove such person from the office or situation in which he may hold.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause such regulations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the Army-provisions without injury to the service, to be issued, under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military posts or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations; and a special account of these issues shall be kept and rendered.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause such regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of this Act, and of any other Act relating to Indian affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Indian Department.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of this Act, and of any other Act relating to Indian affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Indian Department.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts or parts of Acts, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

POLITICAL.

THE WHIG DINNER AT CHARLOTTESVILLE

The recent Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated by the Whigs of Albemarle, in a manner worthy of the day, and of the glorious cause in which they are struggling—the maintenance of the Constitution, and Laws, and the Liberties of the People, against the encroachments of Executive misrule and usurpation.

[Answer of John C. Calhoun, Esq.]

WASHINGTON, 15th June, 1834.

Gentlemen: I have been honored by your note of the 9th instant, inviting me, in the name of a number of citizens of Albemarle, who are opposed to Executive usurpation and misrule, to partake of a Public Dinner at Charlottesville, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, and I regret to say that my engagements will not permit me to be present.

I cordially agree with you in the opinion you

have expressed, of the acts of the Federal Executive, to which you have referred; and have, in the discharge of my official duties, during the session, cheerfully united with all, entertaining the same opinion, to resist those acts, to the best of my abilities, however differing on other subjects. Had I acted otherwise, I would have been unfaithful to my oath to support the Constitution, and the principles of the party with which it is my pride to act, and whose motto is opposition to usurpation, in whatever form and from whatever quarter. So long as the Executive shall persist in his acts of usurpation, so long shall I feel bound, by the high obligation of duty, to continue to pursue the same course, without regarding the diversities of opinion, by which small or great, between myself and others, whom I may find in opposition to the same acts.

But, while I thus stand prepared to resist the encroachments of the Executive, I must say, that, in my opinion, every scheme of resistance, limited to the acts of that Department, without looking beyond, must, in the end, prove abortive. Unless I am greatly deceived, the true equilibrium of our political system, is to be found in the great and primary division of power between the General and State Government so long as this fundamental distribution remains undisturbed, as established by the Constitution, there is, in my opinion, but little danger to us from the acts of the Federal Executive, than in monarchies. He who has not seen this tendency in republican governments, has profited little by the lights of history or experience.

It is a just and profound observation of Machiavelli, "that the real powers of government are sometimes contracted to a narrower point in republics, than in monarchies." He who has not seen this tendency in republican governments, has profited little by the lights of history or experience.

In the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe,

who ever heard of Jefferson men, Madison men, or Monroe men? Parties were then known by the principles which they advocated, and they formed the rule by which men were judged. And if we wish to preserve our government, we must get back again to the standard of principles which were then professed and maintained.

Let a party be organized with an exclusive reference to any individual, and let that individual be placed at the head of the government, he must of necessity be supported in all his measures. If he shall be supported by his party only when he is right, the party must soon be broken in pieces; for his name being the only rallying point, whenever the party shall fail to justify and sustain all his acts, it loses its appropriate designation, and must dissolve. It is therefore as necessary to support the chief of a party, thus organized, when he is wrong, as when he is right.

But this is not the case where a party is organized in reference to principles which are vital to a free government. On these the standard is planted, and by these are all the members of the party, from the highest to the lowest, judged. A party with such a basis, and with intelligence, virtue, and patriotism to direct it, must always be impregnable. I speak of no sectional party, but of one devoted to the great principles of republican government, and which views men, however exalted by their talents and public services, as mere agents to act for the welfare of the whole Union.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obed't serv't.

JOHN MCLEAN.

vain that we search for it. In times of motion and general excitement—of confusion, and cruelty, and blood—when the edifice of civil society was shaken to its base, and crumbling into ruin—when the foundations of the great deep were broken up, and rapine, and fire, and murder, were sweeping like a torrent over the land—in times like these, there was some palliation for violence and outrage, in the tremendously excited state of the public mind. But here there was no such palliation. The Courts of Justice were open to receive complaints of any improper confinement, or unauthorized coercion. The civil Magistrates were or ought to be on the alert to detect any illegal restraint, and bring its authors to the punishment they deserve. But nothing of the kind was detected. The whole matter was a cool, deliberate, systematized piece of brutality, unprovoked—under the most provoking circumstances totally unjustifiable—and visiting the citizens of the town, and most particularly its magistrates and civil officers, with indelible disgrace.

It is indeed a most unprecedented occurrence—that a mob of this description should have carried its internal purposes into effect, without the slightest show of opposition or resistance. The projected attack, we are told, was openly discussed during the day—and how were the Municipal officers engaged, that they should have neglected their duty? Could not they have found a sufficient number of true and just citizens to protect the property and the persons of a College of Catholic women? Has the law no means of self-enforcement? Is there no method of quelling a mob who take the law into their own hands, and go about at midnight, perpetrating the most atrocious injuries? Or are the authorities of Charlestow so weak and incompetent—and the population so little disposed to obedience—that Club Law and Mob Law must ever be the prevailing codes, and the ordinary process of common law and statute provisions be dispensed with as without force or efficacy?

We are told that many of the rioters were from Boston and the adjacent towns. Of this we know nothing.—The more disgraceful is it to the magistrates of Charlestow that they could not with their own citizens quell or in some measure subdue or interrupt this infamous procedure. But the whole subject, we presume, will soon become the subject of judicial investigation, and if we mean while gather any new information on the outrage, we shall duly lay it before our readers.

From the Boston Transcript of Wednesday.

THE OUTRAGE RENEWED.—A mob occupied the Convent grounds from 11 o'clock last night until half past two this morning, [Wednesday]. There was no force, civil or military, to oppose their violence, and they destroyed a great number of valuable fruit trees, tore up the choicest vines of the grapevines, pulled down the fence, and made a bonfire, and no one resisted them!! The Charlestow Light Infantry were on duty at Mr. Cutler's house, but having been specially posted there to guard his property, they did not feel authorized to leave their station to go to the protection of the Convent. The Charlestow Phalanx were on duty at the Catholic Church in that town.

From the Boston Atlas of Wednesday morning.

PORSCRAFT, 1 O'CLOCK.—This city has been, during the evening, in a state of much alarm and excitement. From the unallayed fury of the ruffians on Tuesday evening, and their renewed acts of outrage in burning the vines and fences attached to the Convent, without the interposition of either the civil or military authority spoken of by the valorous Selectmen of Charlestow, apprehensions were entertained of some serious collision with the Catholics. Various rumors were current, during the afternoon and evening, of a nature to inflame to a still higher degree the excited feelings of the public. Many of our citizens enrolled themselves with the mayor as volunteers, for the performance of patrol duty. Several of the military companies are under arms, and the whole city is now under the protection of a numerous armed watch.

MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

At an overwhelming meeting of the citizens of Boston, assembled at Faneuil Hall yesterday at 1 o'clock, in pursuance of an invitation of the Mayor, Theodore Lyman, Jr., the Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and Zebedee Cook, Jr., was appointed Secretary. After a pertinent but brief address by the Chairman, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, Resolutions were presented by Josiah Quincy, Jr., prefaced by some highly interesting and animated remarks. He was followed by Harrison Gray Otis, in his usual felicitous style, when the Resolutions were unanimously accepted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the citizens of Boston, the late attack on the Ursuline Convent in Charlestow, occupied only by defenceless females, was a base and cowardly act, for which the perpetrators deserve the contempt and detestation of the community.

Resolved, That the destruction of property, and danger of life caused thereby, calls loudly on all good citizens to express individually and collectively the abhorrence they feel of this high-handed violation of the laws.

Resolved, That we, the Protestant citizens of Boston, do pledge ourselves collectively and individually to unite with our Catholic brethren in protecting their persons, their property, and their civil and religious rights.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Aldermen be requested to take all measures consistent with law to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, and as citizens we tender our personal services to support the laws under the direction of the City Authorities.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to nominate a committee of 28, from the citizens at large, to investigate the proceedings of the last night, and to adopt every suitable mode of bringing the authors and abettors of this outrage to justice.

The following resolution was offered on motion of John C. Park:

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized and requested to offer a very liberal reward to any individual who, in case of further excesses, will arrest and bring to punishment a leader in such outrages.

On motion of Mr. George Bond, the committee of 28 were requested to consider the expediency of providing funds to repair the damage done to the Convent.

The following persons compose the Committee proposed in the above resolution:

H. G. Otis, John D. Williams, James T. Austin,

Henry Lee, James Clark, Cyrus Alger, John Hen-

shaw, Francis J. Oliver, Mark Healy, Charles, G.

Loring, C. G. Greene, Isaac Harris, Thomas H.

Pekins, John Rayner, Henry Gassett, Daniel D.

Brooks, H. F. Baker, Z. Cook, Chairman.
Jr., Geo. Barnard, Samuel Hartland, Henry Far-
num, Benj. F. Hallett, John K. Simpson, John
Colton, Benjamin Rich, William Sturgis, C. P.
Curtis. **THEODORE LYMAN, Jr.**
ZEDEDE COOK, Jr., Sec'y.

Chairman.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY::: AUGUST 30, 1834.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Burke—Samuel P. Carson, Senate; Samuel Flem-
ming, and —— Perkins, Commons. Poll...Senate :
Majority for Carson, 101 ; Commons : Perkins, 585 ;
Fleming, 607 ; Corporen, 565 ; Graham, 522 ; Tate,
336.

Camden—Edmund J. Bareo, Senate ; Thomas Tillett,
and James N. McPherson, Commons.

Chowan—Samuel T. Sawyer, Senate ; B. F. Welsh,
and William Byrum, Commons.

Town of Edenton—Jonathan A. Houghton.

Duplin—John E. Hussey, Senate ; J. K. Hill, and
O. R. Kenan, Commons.

Hertford—G. W. Montgomery, Senate ; S. Smith,
and Isaac Carter, Commons.

New Hanover—Owen Holmes, Senate ; L. H. Mar-
teller, and Stephen Register, Commons.

Oncslow—Thomas Everett, Senate ; Daniel S. Saun-
ders, and Nathaniel L. Mitchell, Commons.

Pasquotank—Frederick Whitehurst, Senate ; John
Blatchford, and Thomas C. Mathews, Commons.

Perquimans—Jesse Wilson, Senate ; Benjamin Mul-
len, and Josiah Perry, Commons.

Rockingham—Robert Martin, Senate ; Philip Irion,
and Blake Breswell, Commons.

Stokes—William Flint, Senate ; J. F. Poindexter,
and Leonard Ziglar, Commons ; S. Stone, Sheriff.

Tyrrell—Ephraim Mann, Senate ; Chas. McCleese,
and J. H. Alexander, Commons.

WELL DONE!

We have now the satisfaction of announcing that a majority in our next Legislature will be opposed to the administration. We foresaw and foretold, as much as twelve months ago, that the Jackson party was on the wane in this State; we knew that the People were awakening, and that all honest men would be guided by reason, as soon as the strange delusion should vanish: but we really did not expect so soon to witness the triumph of principle.

(C) Our next Legislature will show a majority of at least TWENTY Whigs—probable thirty.

A few counties, in which we expected a full Whig delegation to be elected, have partially disappointed us—but, on the other hand, many, from which we expected nothing good, have returned all Whigs!

Is not Rip once more wide awake? We think he is, and that he will let folks know it has not shaken off his lethargy for nothing.

(C) In a preceding column will be found an article from the Boston Atlas, giving an account of a recent outrage in an adjacent town, to which the writer says he "remember no parallel in the course of history."

It appears that one of the young ladies of the Convent, in a state of temporary delirium, fled into the country: the circumstance became public, and busy mischievous rumor at once ascribed her flight to ill treatment and cruelty in the Convent. This occurred early in this month: on the 11th instant, the Selectmen and other respectable individuals of Charlestow certified, in the public papers, that they had examined into the alleged abuses of the Convent, and found them perfectly groundless; that every thing in and about it indicated good order; and that the young lady who was said to have been maltreated, utterly contradicted it, and expressed the greatest satisfaction at being in the Convent—that she came back voluntarily, and was at liberty to depart at pleasure.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, the very night after such publication was made, the infamous outrage was perpetrated!

It is most lamentable to witness such worse than Gothic barbarity in the vicinity of one of the most polished cities in our free, enlightened, Protestant America!—to see it take place within view of the spot doubly consecrated to civil and religious liberty, first by the prayers of the Pilgrim Fathers, themselves the exiles of a servile majority in Congress! Colonialism, in Kentucky, has fought its last battle!

In Indiana, also the cause is triumphant. The Whig candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of the State has succeeded by a majority computed to be 6,000!

and the surrounding villages, but measures of retaliation should be entered into by the Roman Catholic population—great numbers of whom are said to have gathered in the neighborhood, well armed, and only deterred from avenging the indignity offered to their religion by the exercises of the Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, and the other Ministers of the Church. We deplore, as much as any one can, the enormities perpetrated by the first mob, but it would be monstrous to balance them by the wild actions of another; and we sincerely hope that no retaliation will be attempted, except through the sure process of law, feeling assured that any other course would kindle a flame that would not be easily extinguished even in this enlightened age and country.

(C) Really it appears that a wild spirit of fury and insubordination to law has been let loose upon our once quiet and orderly brethren of the North. Philadelphia has recently been the scene of mob-law and outrage—and for three nights the New York scenes were re-enacted in that city, with the exception that the objects attacked were of a less respectable character in general. It appears, by an extract of a letter which we have seen, that an attack was made, by a gang of negroes, on a party of young gentlemen in the southern part of the city, in which the latter were much injured. On the next day, the friends and acquaintances of the young men held a meeting, and organized themselves for the purpose of punishing the blacks in the neighborhood where they were first beset.

They accordingly commenced their work at the proper hour, and succeeded in tearing down two or three houses, and destroying the contents, when the Police appeared in sufficient force to compel them to retreat, and quiet was restored for that night.

On the next night, (13th instant,) the mob again assembled, in much larger numbers, and tore down and destroyed the contents of about thirty houses. An African church in Seventh street was attacked, and all the glass broken, and the pulpit and pews utterly destroyed. The Police were frequently driven back from the ground, by superior numbers. Many individuals were severely injured, and it is said that six or eight have died—among them one negro, at the hospital. About twenty of the rioters were arrested, and safely lodged in prison.

On the night of the 15th, the mob again commenced their depredations; but the various parts where attacks were contemplated were so well guarded by the police and the military of the city, that comparatively little damage was done.

The National Gazette, of the 16th, says :

"The extent of the depredations committed on the three evenings of riot and outrage, can only be judged of by the number of houses damaged or destroyed. So far as ascertained, this amounts to forty-four. In Seventh street, ten houses and one church; in Baker St. eight houses; in Shippen street, twelve houses; and in Small street, thirteen. The quantity of furniture, bedding, and apparel, destroyed, is unknown."

(C) We point the attention of our readers to two admirable Letters in another column of this paper—one from Mr. Calhoun, and the other from Judge McLean of Ohio.

When we published, week before last, our remarks on the abuse heaped upon Judge McLean by the very Administration that made him a Judge, we had not observed the fact that this letter of his was written previous to that article in the Globe.

It is no wonder the "Hickory Tree" and all the scabs about it felt withering under the stroke of the "tall pale man."

WHIGISM GOING AHEAD!

In Kentucky, the recent elections for Members of the Legislature have given the Whigs an overwhelming majority. The contested seat in Congress has been decided, by the People, to belong to Letcher, the Whig claimant.—What a rebuke is this upon the corruption of a servile majority in Congress! Colonialism, in Kentucky, has fought its last battle!

In Indiana, also the cause is triumphant. The Whig candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of the State has succeeded by a majority computed to be 6,000!

ASIANIC CHOLERA.

It appears that this dreadful scourge is gradually extending in the State of New York. At Albany and Poughkeepsie they have had it, though the last advices from both those places state it to be on the decline. In New York city, the Editors treat it as a small matter; but we see, by the daily reports of the Board of Health, which we give below, that it increases steadily.

August 14, - 24 cases and 11 deaths.
August 15, - 28 cases and 9 deaths.
August 16, - 28 cases, and 16 deaths.
August 17, - 49 cases, and 16 deaths.
August 18, - 33 cases, and 17 deaths.
August 19, - 31 cases, and 17 deaths.
August 20, - 33 cases, and 15 deaths.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on the 16th August, 12 cases were reported by the Board of Health.

(C) Three cases of Cholera have been reported by the Board of Health of Washington City. The newspapers, however, say that there is no cause to fear its extension or serious mortality in that place.

(C) The following paragraph, copied from the New York Daily Advertiser of the 12th instant, furnishes a practical illustration of the theory of Cause and Effect:

"Stocks.—A report was spread, yesterday morning, that an express had passed through the city, with unfavorable accounts of the health of the President. This or some other cause had an immediate effect on United States Bank Stock, which rose immediately full 1 per cent. Other stocks remained much the same, and were not affected by the report."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

At Mount Mound, Iredell County, on the 14th inst. by the Rev'd. Dr. McRee, Mr. A. D. KERR to Miss IRENA EUDAILY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY HADEN, aged twenty-two years, wife of Mr. William Haden. Mrs. H. had professed a hope in Christ for about a year, but, for particular reasons, had not joined the church. Her illness was short; she was taken up well about sunrise on Saturday morning, and was a corpse in less than twenty-four hours. She has left a desolate husband and two little daughters to mourn their loss.—(Communicated.)

Definition of "Rioters."—Persons who "take the responsibility," and "obey the law as they understand it."

Retirement and Reform.—The Secretary of War has recently struck off one cent per mile from the travelling allowance of the Officers of the Army! P-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s!

RALEIGH, August 30.
The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, took place in this City, on Thursday last, at which Governor Swain presided as Chairman, and Charles Manly, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The principal object of the meeting, we understand, was to determine upon the points of location for Branches and Agencies. Branch Banks are to be established at Newbern and Tarborough, and Agencies at Milton, Leakesville, Charlotte, and Morganton. The Agencies are to be under the control of Directors, and differ only from Branches, we believe, in this—that they have no authority to issue Notes.

A resolution was introduced to establish a Branch Bank at Salisbury, but was withdrawn upon its being suggested that the amount of Capital paid in would not justify an immediate adoption of the measure.

We learn that the amount of Capital required to be paid in by individuals, previous to commencing business, (\$450,000,) has not only been realized, but that a large proportion of the Stockholders have anticipated the periods of payment designated by law.

Wednesday, the 10th day of September ensuing, has been determined on as the first Discount day—an earlier commencement of operations than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine.

The Mail-Robbers taken.—We are pleased to learn, by a letter just received from the Postmaster at Cumberland, (Md.) that four persons have been arrested for the recent attempt to rob the Western Mail, near that place—one of whom the driver says he is able to identify as one of the two who made the attack. The Postmaster adds, that it is supposed there is a gang of them scattered throughout the same neighborhood.—Globe.

Important.—The whole State of Kentucky has just been bribed by the Bank of the United States; and it is highly probable that the State of Indiana has also been bribed! Louisiana was bribed about a month ago! There never was such a system of bribery carried on since the world began; and the beauty of it is, "the party-men" are the very persons who take the bribe!—Alexandria Gazette.

Salisbury Male Academy.

THIS Institution will open, under the direction of the Subscriber, on Monday the first day of September. As he expects, at first, to have a limited number of Pupils, and intends devoting his attention exclusively to his School, he hopes to give the most entire satisfaction to all who patronize him. His terms of Tuition will be, per session, as follows:

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$6 00
English Grammar and Geography, 9 00
Languages and Sciences, 12 00

THOS. W. SPARROW.

August 30, 1834. 31

0 C H E M I :

1 Prize of 5,000 DOLLARS	is \$5,000
1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS	

Commission and Forwarding
AGENCY.
WILMINGTON.

The Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington, for the purpose of transacting the above business respectfully tender his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c., &c., as well as to the purchase of Goods. He states himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

References—D. P. Stark, Nott & Stark, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latte, Jon Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. G. Latte, Henry Horn—Fayetteville, N.C. Wilmington, Aug. 16, 1834.—6t

HOLDERSY & MCPHEETERS,
Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG,
(VIRGINIA.)

Offer their services to the Western Merchants and Farmers of North Carolina, for the transaction of any business in their line. They keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES. They pay particular attention to the sale of Produce, the receiving and forwarding of Goods, &c.

Their Warehouses are large and convenient; their charges moderate; and, being North Carolinians themselves, they hope to share a liberal support from their native State.

Petersburg, August 16, 1834.—4t



Continuation of Business.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to continue the Carriage Making Business, in all its various branches, on his own account, in a more central and business part of the town.

With this view, he has purchased of Cyrus W. West the whole of his Tools, stock of Timber, &c. and taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. West, situated between the Courthouse and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he will be happy to attend to all orders which may be conferred upon him by his friends and the public.

The stock of TIMBER on hand is of the most superior description, and has been undergoing the seasoning process for three years; which fact, added to the subscriber's intimate knowledge of all the various branches of his business, and his determination to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom, will, he hopes, insure to him a good portion of the patronage of persons desiring to purchase first-rate

Carriages, Gigs, Buggies, Sulkies, Barouches, Carry-Alls, &c. &c.

REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

The Subscriber's charges for all descriptions of work will be as moderate as any in this section of country, and payments will be made to suit the convenience of purchasers.

JOHN W. RAINY.

Salisbury, August 9, 1834. tf

SALISBURY

Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st of OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is \$10 50—Drawing and Painting, \$10—Music, \$20—payable in advance.

BENJ: COTTRELL,
Principal.

Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834.

Salisbury, August 9, 1834. tf

SALISBURY
MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution

WILL COMMENCE ON

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Phillip Litaker has given notice that I hold his Note, which, he says, "was given without any consideration," and that he will not pay it; I hereby give notice that the said note was given to me in consideration of my rescinding the same with him for a negro—and I will make him pay it, and more too. JOHN B. MOSS.

Salisbury, August 16, 1834. tf

State of North-Carolina:

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—SPRING TERM, 1834.
William Guy and others, Petition for sale and
division of real estate.

APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Guy, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity held for the County of Iredell, at the Court-House, in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the first Monday in September next—their and their attorney's expenses to be paid by the party, and the prayer thereof be granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.

August 22, 1834.

6w

Valuable Real Property,
IN LINCOLN COUNTY,
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres
Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine Brick Building, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, so convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—A LSO—

Another Tract of Land, lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,
ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.
Salisbury, July 19, 1834. tf

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury.

JAMES BIVINGS.
Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. tf

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, June 28, 1834. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 25th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, stout made, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, lengthwise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast. His name is NED, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State, and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN.

Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va.

August 2nd, 1834.—9t*

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, WITH good IMPROVEMENTS, lying in Iredell County, about a mile below the Buffalo-Ford road, and containing 707 Acres. It joins George Roseman's and Henry Stewarts lands.

Any person wishing to buy, can ascertain the terms by applying to Charles Lively, residing on the place.

CHRISTIAN KESLER.

August 16, 1834.

3t



Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST of THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N.C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

This Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, the HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of Accommodation Stages Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, March 8, 1834. ly

Spring & Summer Fashions
FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—ly

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—ly B. FRALEY.

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner.

He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollect; had on a home-spun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton stockings. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS.

July 5, 1834. 10*

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...August 5.

Bacon, 12 1/2 15 Molasses, 50 a 50

Brandy, peach, 40 a 45 Nails, 8 a 10

peach, 45 a 50 Oats, 20 a 35

Butter, 10 Rye, 75

Cotton, in seed, 24 Sugar, brown, 10 a 12

clean, 10 loaf, 18 a 20</p